THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, November 30, 1808. No. 1157.

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☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

SOON WILL BE PUBLISHED,

BY ZADOK CRAMER, PITTSBURGH, PEN.

ASHE'S TRAVELS IN AMERICA;

PERFORMED IN 1806,

For the purpose of exploring the Rivers

ALLEGHENY, MONONGAHELA, OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI,

And ascertaining the produce and condition

OF

THEIR BANKS AND VICINITY.

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The religion and commerce of New Orleans.

Farther particulars of New Orleans, its amusements and inhabitants.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS work shall be comprised in a 12mo. volume of 400 pages.

II. The price to subscribers in boards one dollar; neatly bound and lettered one dollar and twenty-five cents.--150 to non subscribers.

III. Those who subscribe for eight copies, or procure that number of subscribers, and become responsible for the money, shall have one copy gratis.

☞ Printers west of the mountains, who can find it convenient to give the above a few insertions, shall have two copies of the book for their trouble.

Just Received,

And now opening for sale, by

ALGEO & STEVENSON,

Between Second & Third in Market St.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Merchandize;

CONSISTING of fine and superfine *Broad-Cloths—Cassimers—Coatings—Kersey—Mole Skin—Bayes—Rose and Point Blankets—Swansdown—Toilinett—Velvets & Cords—Callimanco—Bombazett—Cambric and Coarse Muslin—Lenо and Book Muslin—Callicoes and Chintzes—Silk and Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs—Silk and Cotton Umbrellas—Leather and Morocco Slippers—Cotton and Worsted Stockings*, &c. &c.——Also, *Hardware, Cuttlery, Queensware*, and *Groceries*, with a quantity of excellent SOAL LEATHER, all for sale on moderate terms, for cash or approved country produce.

☞ Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those that do not pay before the 1st of January, 1809, will find their accounts in the hands of an attorney.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 16, 1808. tf.

NEW GOODS.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Have just received a complete assortment of

Winter Goods,

WHICH they are determined to sell at the lowest prices.

They have on hand, from Kentucky—

200 dozen BED CORDS,

100 do. PLOUGH LINES,

A quantity of Cordage for Boat Cables,

Tobacco, Salt Petre and Pig Lead—

Which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

STRAYS.

STRAYED from the plantation of the subscriber at M'Ginniss's Mill, on Puckety Creek, four miles from Logan's ferry, on the 1st of November, instant, a *SORREL HORSE* & a *BLACK MARE*. The Horse was four years old last spring, has a blaze in his face, droop rumped, his hind feet and most of the legs white, and one of his eyes partly white.—The Mare is four years old, a blaze in her face, a lump about the size of an egg on one of her sides under the girth, had a shoe on one of her fore feet only, a natural trotter. Any person who will give information where they may be found, to Mr. Samuel M'Cord, in Pittsburgh, or to me, so that I get them, shall have Four Dollars reward, or two dollars for either of them.

DAVID MACLEAN.

Nov. 18, 1808.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Hunt's Hill, about four miles from Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, about the first of April last, TWO BLACK MARES, to wit:—the one about 15 1-2 hands high. 9 or 10 years old, a small star in her forehead, some saddle and collar marks and some gray hairs on her off buttock—the other about 14 hands high, 4 or 5 years old, never was docked—both natural trotters. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JAMES PATTERSON.

Nov. 12, 1808.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords,	28 yards,	37 1-2 Cts.	per piece.
Lacings,	18 do.	25	do.
Ploughlines,	24 do.	18 3-4	do.
Tarred Cordage		12 1-2	lb.
White do.		15	do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP*.

MARY IRWIN,

At the corner of Liberty and Third sts. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

PITTSBURGH

Flint Glass Manufactory.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand, at the *Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory*, an extensive assortment of the following articles, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.—

Quart, pint, half pint and gill Decanters,
Quart, pint, half pint, and gill Tumblers,
Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins,
Glass Pitchers, Proof Bottles,
Pocket Flasks, Phials, &c. &c.

BAKEWELL & ENSELL.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

N. B. Cash given for *Pot* and *Pearl Ashes*. tf.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, living about two miles from the town of Butler in Butler, township, about the 26th ult. a Black MARE, about 3 years old, near 14 hands high, no brand or mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

NATHAN SKEERS.

Nov. 9, 1808.

TO BE RENTED,

That valuable public house, long known by the name of Reed's Tavern, sign of the *Buck*, within twenty steps of the court house, on the west side of the public square, in Pittsburgh. The house is in perfect, good repair, wtth a large stable, and a good well of water opposite the door. Possession may be had on the 1st of October, and the terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL BOYD.

July 25, 1808.

The following

Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber on the 19th of last January, delivered to *John Harrison*, whom I was acquainted with in Philadelphia formerly, but his residence of late has been in Hanover township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, a letter with Thirty Dollars inclosed, directed to Robert Tackaberry, near Pittsburgh; said Harrison said he was well acquainted with the family in Ireland, and wished to have an opportunity of seeing him and the rest of the family lately arrived; but I am informed by letters from R. Tackaberry he did not call to deliver said letter, though he called to see some acquaintance in Pittsburgh. I had a better opinion of said Harrison, and did not expect he would be guilty of a breach of trust, as I gave him as a present Six Dollars towards travelling charges. He was seen in Washington county since, and brought a great deal of fine cloaths to his wife, who with her father is gone down the river Ohio. I will give the above reward to any person who will lodge him in jail, to be tried for a breach of trust, by producing the jailor's receipt of his commitment to me.

JOSEPH FEARON

No. 93, Walnut Street,
Philadelphia.

September 10, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, November 30, 1808.

On Monday, 7th inst. departed this life, at Washington, after a long confinement, MRS. ELIZABETH SIMONSON, wife of John Simonson, Esq. in the 34th year of her age.—She was a dutiful and affectionate wife, a fond mother, an agreeable companion, a candid generous and faithful friend. She has left a tender husband, an affectionate family, and numerous friends and acquaintances to mourn the event.

LOSS OF THE LINDA.

We learn that the American schooner LINDA, belonging to lake Ontario, the property of Mr. M'Nair, of Oswego, was unfortunately driven on shore during the late equinoctial storm, and lost. Happily no lives were lost—She was on her way from Niagara to Oswego, in ballast; but had anchored for shelter under Duck island, when her cable parted, and she stranded on the shore.

Erie Mirror.

In the Senate of the United States, Nov. 17, Mr. White laid on the table the following motion for consideration.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the senate, so far as he may deem consistent with the public safety, the reasons which have induced the late call upon the governors of the respective states to have their quotas of 100,000 militia drafted, equipped, and ready to march at a moment's warning, and the service on which it is apprehended there may be a necessity for employing them.

The Baltimore Whig of November 17, says "A letter received last evening from a private gentleman at Washington, inclines us to believe, that a *Non Intercourse* will be the resort of our government; that our Ministers will be recalled from England and France; that a general retrenchment of expences will be made in the salaries of executive officers—— and that during the Non Intercourse many of the custom house officers will be dispensed with."

A letter from Havanna, to a gentleman in Norfolk, dated Oct 28, says: "We have only time by a vessel bound to your port to say, that the Viceroy of *Mexico* is a prisoner in the castle of St. Juan de Oleia, in *Mexico*, and will we presume, be shipped on board the ship of War of 74 guns, called the St. Justa now at *Mexico*, receiving on board for the nation, six millions of dollars.

"Such is the spirit of the Spanish nation at this time, that all Europe cannot conquer her, unless by fraud,"

The Embargo....We forbore to speculate in our last on this deadly incubus, which has for more than ten months past, stopped the life-blood of the nation, because we expected the subject would immediately occupy the attention of the national legislature; and that we should soon have the satisfaction to announce by an official bulletin the restoration of the country's health, or the continuation without hope, of the dreadful disease. We find ourselves disappointed. For by what we can learn from the capitol, we are induced to believe that the utility of this measure is not likely soon to be decided in that house. The business will undoubtedly be taken up, and the subject debated for many days in committee of the whole, and in the house but no decision will be taken. Eleven months is not quite sufficient to try the efficacy of an experiment planned and executed by one of the first philosophers and projectors now existing. We must bear it a few days longer—perhaps a few years—or may be a few centuries. It is true that men, possessed of mere common sense only, have long since declared the measure weak, foolish and futile, and have pronounced it one of those *wise* projects, which, though they loom mightily in theory, make but a sorry appearance in practice. It is also whispered that *even our wise men of Gotham*, are now convinced that the thing will not work, and that they would be heartily glad to be fairly rid of it. But how to get rid of it, is the question. If it is taken off and nothing placed in the room of it, it will be a tacit acknowledgment that there was no reason for laying it; and the clamour of the federalists will appear to be well founded. Besides, a great man, though he may acquiesce in the will of the people which he can no longer controul, will be obliged to go into mourning for the departed honor of his *forefathers!*—Under all these considerations we may reasonably calculate that the embargo will not soon be raised. Indeed, were it in the power of *great men* to keep it on, we should be satisfied that it would lie a century at least. Their doctrine is, that it ought to lie until the commencement of the millennium—until all mankind shall become righteous, and *the lion and the lamb shall lie down together*. While human passions exist there will be commotions among mankind; the embargo must therefore continue; for if we poke a paw from under our shell while the nations are at war, we may chance to get a rap over the knuckles. Such are the arguments of great wise men; but people of only common intellects are puzzled to understand them, and it is doubtful if they will be ruled by them. They cannot see the propriety of shutting themselves up entirely, because a petulent neighbor or two have declared they will not come near the territories which these mad fools have doomed to destruction.—They despise the idea of cutting off the nose for fear the great toe nail might be pinched.—And though the fine spun arguments of *philosophers* may be right, it is more than probable the coarse homespun practice of common sense will prevail. *Washington Fed.*

The Embargo again....Our friends at the Northward are clamorous to know when the embargo will be raised; their letters hint that if something is not soon done about it, they are fearful of a civil war; and that a division of the states will be the consequence. We sincerely hope our brethren of the northern states will keep their temper a little longer, and not suffer their character for order and submission to the laws, to be tarnished by any violent measures at present. It is well known that the most, if not all, the evasions of the embargo laws at the northward have been committed by those who call themselves friends of the administration; and those who have been most opposed to the principle of the laws, have nevertheless been most active in enforcing obedience. It is a principle always inculcated in New-England that the law must govern. And however oppressive the law may be, no one thinks himself at liberty to resist. We hope, nay we are confident, that by the leading men of New-England this principle will not be abandoned. They are taking the constitutional means to rid themselves of an oppressive law, and those means will undoubtedly be sufficient for the purpose. And though it may take more time to bring about a change of men and measures than we could wish; yet we ought to consider that the embargo, though distressing and uncomfortable, is far preferable to civil war. Our rulers have undoubtedly seen their error, and though it cannot be expected that they will acknowledge it, yet there is no doubt something will be done to remedy the evils which their blunders have caused. The embargo will not be raised immediately; but some modification will undoubtedly take place before the present session of congress is finished. Our friends will exercise a little more patience, and all will be right. *Ibid.*

[*Communicated for the Philadelphia Gazette.*]

FROM WASHINGTON CITY,
November 13.

Although it could not have been expected that the first week's session of Congress would have produced any measure of much importance, yet it has served to establish a fact of vast consquence to the people of this country, and that is, the determination of our goverment either to adhere rigidly to the embargo, or substitute war in its stead. On this subject, the president's message, and the several resolutions of Mr. Eppes (the president's son in law) to suspend all intercourse with France and England, after a certain time,—and the resolution of Mr. Jackson (Mr. Madison's brother in law) respecting the coasting trade,—all speak in a language too plain to be misunderstood. Indeed, the assertion of Mr. Campbell, who is considered the organ of the executive, that he would as soon consent to surrender the independence of the country, as to a repeal of the embargo laws, is no inconsiderable evidence of the determination of our rulers. To-morrow it is probable, these several resolutions will be again taken up; when it is expected the whole strength of the government will be brought forward in defence of their own measures. We shall then have their sentiments more at large on this interesting subject.

The hall of the house of representatives has been further improved the last summer; and it exhibits at present a magnificent appearance. Two only of the caps of the pillars have been finished since the last session; so that at this rate it will take nine or ten years to complete the whole. They are however executed in a masterly style. Repairs are going on in the north wing—pulling down and building up—Indeed I have often thought in looking at this wing, of what was formerly said of other buildingt, that it was not erected for any present convenience or elegance, but for the noble sight it would be for posterity when it should tumble into ruins.

The Monument lately erected at the navy yard, to the memory of the officers who fell before Tripoli, in 1804, does considerable credit to the taste and spirit of those who procured it. On the top of the pillar is the American Eagle, with "*E pluribus unum*," and at the bottom, "*Heic decora functorum in bello virorum Cineres.*" On one side of the monument are mentioned the names of the officers who fell in the different attacks before Tripoli, viz.—Capt. Richard Somers, Lieuts. James Caldwell, James Decatur, Henry Wadsworth, Joseph Israel, and midshipman John H. Dorsey: on the other side are the following words, which are an explanation of the different figures on the monument:

"A flame of glory inspired them,
And Fame has crowned their deeds:
History records the events;
The children of Columbia admire.
Commerce laments their fall."

And a mistake appears to have been made in placing the figure of Fame, which will no doubt be corrected.

It is a pity this monument should be left exposed to the inclemency of the weather. A proposal was made in Congress last session to cover it at the public expence, but it was rejected by the house of representives.

The paper from which the following paragraphs are taken, is printed at Richmond in Virginia, entitled "The Spirit of 76." It is certainly no mean advocate of the manly principles which animated our forefathers at that eventful period. For candour, political knowledge and strength of mind, the editor appears to be second to none in the union.

The Error of Man——It is incident to the imperfect nature of man to err; and we do believe that the errors of the president, "*have been of the understanding, not of intention.*" But they are not *less* dangerous on that account: they should be examined as a corrective to others, and their tendencies avoided in time.

In 1801, he said, that the support of the state governments, in all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti republican tendencies, was one of the essential principles of the general government.

In 1806, he said, that the surplus money in the treasury could not be applied to education, roads, rivers and canals and such other objects of public improvement, as it might be thought proper to add, to the constitutional enumeration of federal powers; and therefore he recommended the amendment of the constitution for that purpose; and farther stated, by those operations, new channels of commerce might be opened between the states; the lines of separation would disappear, their interest would be identified, and their union cemented by new and indissoluble ties.

In 1808, he says, the probable accumulation of the surplus of revenue, beyond what can be applied to the payment of the public debt, whenever the freedom and safety of our commerce shall be restored, merits the consideration of congress, Shall it lie unproductive in the public vaults? Shall the revenue be reduced, or shall it rather be appropriated to the improvement of roads, canals, rivers, education and other great foundations of prosperity and union, under the powers which congress may already possees, or such amendment of the constitution as may be approved by the states.

What would be the effect of such an amendment? *New channels of commerce would be opened between the states; their lines of separation would disappear: their interests would be identified: and their union cemented by new and indissoluble ties:* in other words; the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti republican tendencies, would be CONSOLIDATED

The States——That *disregard* which produced the present constitution of the general government—But for that the old system of confederation, would be, in the true spirit of '76 in full life. Let justice be done at home: let each state attend to roads, canals, rivers and education, and there will be no necessity to add, to the enunciation of federal powers: To add such objects, would be laying the foundation of *consolidation*, and the states would follow *the old system of confederation*. Let us not therefore augment the powers of the federal government, in the latitude recommended, lest the public safety might be thereby endangered, and the pillars which support it be demolished.

The Constitution..... It was formed by the states, and adopted by the people of each for their general good; the states then are parties to it: they are the pillars of it, and if they *disappear* it must fall, and its weight may crush them to atoms. Every effort therefore should be made for their preservation, that the whole may be preserved entire.

The President.....We had supposed, that there was but one case that would justify him to ask an amendment of the Constitution, which would be to *lessen*, and not to *increase* executive *patronage*.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

Mr. Sawyer proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to open a communication and trade with the West Indies generally.

Mr. Sawyer observed that he brought forward this resolution, in as much as the trade of the West India islands is not affected by the belligerent regulations, that the United States derive about one half their revenue from their commercial intercourse with those islands, and that the restoration of our trade with the West Indies would prevent the sacrifice of a great deal of property in the hands of our citizens, who might be saved from utter ruin if the object of his resolution were obtained. Mr. S. made a specific reference to a report of the secretary of the treasury, pointing out the advantages derived from the importation of spirits, *&c.*

The resolution was agreed to, and referred to the committee of the whole house to whom was referred Mr. Chittenden's resolution relative to the embargo.

Mr. Chittenden called up his resolution relative to a repeal of the embargo laws; but the house refused to go into the order of the day on that subject—only 51 members rising in support of the call.

Mr. Smilie, before the vote was taken upon going into committee of the whole on Mr. C's resolution, proposed that that committee be discharged from the further consideration of that and similar resolutions, and that they be referred to the select committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to foreign affairs. The speaker mentioned that his motion would not supercede the call of Mr. Chittenden; and upon this latter being rejected Mr. S. did not urge his proposition.

Mr. Cook offered a resolution, the first part of which was similar to that of Mr. Mumford, which was submitted on Monday—but on the suggestion of Mr. Elliot was stricken out;—when the resolution in the following form was considered, agreed to, and referred to the committee of the whole house, to whom had been referred the several resolutions touching the embargo.

Resolved, That the citizens of the United States be authorized to arm and equip their merchant vessels for the purpose of defending them against French and British cruizers, who may molest them when bound to any port or place not actually invested or blockaded.

The resolution was ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, NOV. 17.

Mr. Livermore presented the petitions of between four and five thousand qualified voters of Massachusetts, praying for a repeal of the embargo laws. Referred to the committee of the whole house, to whom was referred Mr. Chittenden's resolution.

Mr. Macon, rose to submit to the house "three several propositions, in relation to our foreign affairs," and the embargo law. There had already been a great many resolutions laid before the house, but there had not been any yet offered which entirely met his wishes. He had been astonished to hear so many motions for total and partial suspensions of the embargo laws, without being accompanied with any effective plan which might be adopted in stead of them. Are the American people ready to bow the neck? Are they prepared to submit to be taxed as colonies? What has become of the spirit of '76? Has it become completely extinct? is it lost to the union? Has love of gain so totally impressed the American mind, that we feel prepared to relinquish our rights and bend submissively to foreign aggression?—Shall a few wretched and abandoned men drive this country from the high ground which it has taken? It is out of the question. The stand at the last session of congress was a proper one; and he still continued to think it the wisest which could be adopted. Had not Great-Britain told us again and again that her success depended upon her perseverance; and he trusted that we should do the same thing.

It had not been his intention at that time to have gone into the subject; but the petitions which he had just heard read, had induced him to come forward. He felt himself always willing to treat the memorials of any respectable class of citizens with the greatest respect; but he could not stand there and hear himself stigmatized as an enemy to the people, by any part of the community.

Mr. M. said there had been no regulations in favour of neutral commerce adopted by the belligerents since the passage of the embargo laws. They have chosen a new policy. They say to you, "evade your own laws and we will protect you." He did not conceive there was any difference between the two great belligerents. He thought it proper that all armed vessels should be interdicted; but had confined the resolution on this subject merely to belligerents; for notwithstanding the talk about neutrals, there were now none—he spoke of the civilized world. In the resolutions he would now read he had been very general, in order to allow the committee as great a latitude as possible. In relation to the embargo he only wished those laws to be amended, and rendered more strict. *Mr. M.* here read the resolutions:—

Resolved, That the committee appointed on so much of the President's message as relates to foreign relations, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of excluding by law from the ports, harbours and waters of the United States, the armed ships and vessels of all foreign nations who, as belligerents, have executed or enforced any orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce of the United States as a neutral.

Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law, the entry into the ports, harbours and waters of the United States, any ship or vessel belonging to, or coming from any place in the possession of any of the above mentioned powers; and also, the importation of any goods, wares or merchandize, the growth or manufacture of any of the dominions of said powers.

Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the law laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary and additional thereto.

It was *Mr. Macon's* wish to bring all these resolutions before the committee at once; he said that the only points of deliberation now were whether a continuance of the embargo or war would be the more preferable. There were but three courses to be pursued; we must continue the embargo; have recourse to war; or submit to the decrees of France and the British orders of council. This last he threw entirely aside. He said that the time was, when government had been reviled for suffering our seamen to be impressed; at the present moment it is censured for not permitting the sailors to go out that they may be taken into foreign service. But as the waring powers have not shewn the least disposition to relax in their offensive measures, he trusted that we should not recede one inch. He had understood that provisions were becoming very scarce in the West-Indies, notwithstanding the frequent evasions of the embargo laws. Flour had been represented as being so high as 50 dollars per barrel in those islands; and he stated the price of grain, *&c.* in Great-Britain as being uncommonly high. From France he had not heard; but supposed she was in a similar condition. *Mr. M.* insisted that the present singular war, and not the embargo, was the cause of our present misfortunes Arm your merchantmen as fast as you can; and what will be the effect? Or will you subscribe to the orders and decrees and take out licenses. Can any man tell what will be the consequences of the war now carried on by France and the other belligerent. In the present contest the system of warfare has been entirely changed; utter disregard has been manifested for what have been known under the name of the law of nations; or rather indeed laws of nations have been made by the different governments almost as fast as their secretary's could write them. *Mr. Macon* then submitted his resolutions.

The two first resolutions were agreed to, and the third laid on the table.

Mr. Chittenden asked for the order of the day on the resolution for the repeal of the embargo, offered by him some days since, and made the order for Monday last. On the question, will the house resolve itself into committee of the whole on the resolution? the ayes and noes were asked for by *Mr. Quincey*, and were—Ayes 56—Noes 58.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President's Message.

[Continued from our last.]

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State, dated the 24th September, 1808, London.

"I am now enabled to transmit to you a copy of Mr. Canning's answer, received only last night, to my note of the 23d of August.

"I regret extremely that the views which I have been instructed to lay before this government have not been met by it as I had at first been led to expect. The overture cannot fail, however, to place in a strong light the just and liberal sentiments by which our government is animated, and in other respects be useful and honorable to our country."

FROM MR. CANNING TO MR. PINKNEY.

Foreign Office, Sept. 23d, 1808.

The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary for foreign affairs, had the honor to receive the official letter addressed to him by Mr. Pinkney, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, respecting the orders in council issued by his majesty on the 7th of January and 11th Nov. 1807.

He has laid that letter before the king, and he is commanded to assure Mr. Pinkney that the answer to the proposal which Mr. Pinkney was instructed to bring forward, has been deferred only in the hope that the renewed application which was understood to have been recently made by the government of the United States to that of France, might, in the new state of things which has arisen in Europe, have met with such a reception in France, as would have rendered the compliance of his majesty with that proposal consistent as much with his own dignity and with the interests of his people, as it would have been with his majesty's disposition towards the U. S. Unhappily there is now no longer any reason to beheve that such a hope is likely to be realized; and the undersigned is therefore commanded to communicate to Mr. Pinkney the decision which, under the circumstances as they stand, his majesty feels himself compelled, however unwillingly to adopt.

The mitigated measure of retaliation announced by his majesty in the orders in council of the 7th Jan. and the further extension of the measure (an extension in operation not in prinple) by the orders in council for Nov. were founded, as has been already repeatedly avowed by his majesty, on the unquestionable right of his majesty to retort upon the enemy the evil of his own injustice—and upon the consideration that if third parties incidentally suffered by these retaliatory measures, they were to seek their redress from the power by whose original aggression that retaliation was occasioned.

His majesty sees nothing in the embargo laid on by the president of the U. S. of America, which varies this original and simple state of the question.

If considered as a measure of impartial hostility against both belligerents, the embargo appears to have been manifestly unjust, as according to every principle of justice that redress ought to have been first sought from the party originating the wrong. And his majesty cannot consent to buy off that hostility which America ought to have extended to him, at the expence of a concession made not to America but to France.

If, as it has been more generally represented by the government of the U. S. the embargo is only to be considered as an innocent municipal regulation which affects none but the United States themselves, and with which no foreign state has any concern—viewed in this light, his majesty does not conceive that he has the right or the pretension to make any complant of it, and he has made none. But in this light there appears not only no reciprocity, but no assignable relation, between the repeal by the U. S. of a measure of voluntary self restriction, and the surrender by his majesty of his right of retaliation against his enemies.

The government of the U. S. is not now to be informed that the Berlin decree of Nov. 21, 1806, was the practical commencent of an attempt not merely to check or impair the prosperity of Great Britain, but utterly to annihilate her political existence, through the ruin of her commercial prosperity; that in this attempt almost all the powers of the European continent have been compelled more or less to co-operate; and that the American embargo, though most assuredly not intended to that end, for America can have no real interest in the subversion of the British power, and her rulers are too enlightened to act from any impulse against the real interests of their country, but by some unfortunate concurrence of circumstances, without any hostile intention, the American embargo did come in aid of "the blockade of the European continent" precisely at the very moment when, if that blockade could have succeeded at all, this interposition of the American government would most effectually have contributed to its success.

To this universal combination, his majesty has opposed a temperate but a determined retaliation upon the enemy; trusting that a firm resistence would defeat this project, but knowing that the smallest concession would infallibly encourage a perseverance in it.

The struggle has been viewed by other powers not without an apprehension that it would be fatal to this country. The British government has not disguized from itself that the trial of such an experiment might be arduous and long, though it has never doubted of the final issue. But if that issue, such as the British government confidently anticipated, has providentially arrived much sooner than could have been hoped; if "the blockade of the continent," as it has been triumphantly syled by the enemy, is raised even before it had been well established; and if that system, of which extent and continuity were the vital principles, is broken up into fragments utterly harmless and contemptible; it is nevertheless important in the highest degree to the reputation of this country (a reputation which constitutes great part of her power) that this disappointment of the hopes of her enemies should not have been purchased by any concession; that not a doubt should remain to distant times of her determination and her ability to have continued her resistence; and that no steps which could even mistakenly be construed into concession, should be taken on her part, while the smallest link of the confederacy remains undissolved; or while it can be a question whether the plan devised for her destruction has or has not either completely failed or been unequivocally abandoned.

These considerations compel his majesty to adhere to the principles on which the orders in council of the 7th January and the 11th Nov. are founded, so long as France adheres to that system by which his majesty's retaliatory measures were occasioned and justified.

It is not improbable, indeed, that some alterations may be made in the orders in council, as they are at present framed; alterations calculated not to abate their spirit or impair their principle, but to adapt them more exactly to the different state of things which has fortunately grown up in Europe, and to combine all practicable relief to neutrals, with a more severe pressure upon the enemy.

But of alterations to be made with this view only, it would be uncandid to take any advantage in the present discussion: however it might be hoped, that in their practical effect, they might prove beneficial to America, provided the operation of the embargo were not to prevent her from reaping that benefit.

It remains for the undersigned to take notice of the last paragraph of Mr. Pinkney's letter. There cannot exist on the part of Mr. Pinkney, a stronger wish than there does on that of the undersigned, and of the British government, for the adjustment of all the differences subsisting between the two countries.

His majesty has no other disposition than to cultivate the most friendly intercourse with the U. States.

The undersigned is persuaded, that Mr. Pinkney would be one of the last to imagine, what is often idly asserted, that the depression of any other country is necessary, or serviceable to the prosperity of this. The prosperity of America is essentially the prosperity of G. Britain, and the strength and power of G. Britain are not for herself only, but for the world. When those adjustments shall take place, to which, though unfortunately not practicable at this moment, nor under the conditions prescribed by Mr. Pinkney, the undersigned, nevertheless, confidently looks forward; it will perhaps be no insecure pledge, for the continuance of the good understanding between the two countries, that they will have learnt duly to appreciate each others friendship; and that it will not hereafter be imputed to Great Britain, either on the one hand that she envies American industry as prejudicial to British commerce, or, on the other hand, that she is compelled to court an intercourse with America, as absolutely necessary to her own existence.

His majesty would not hesitate to contribute in any manner in his power to restore to the commerce of the United States its wonted activity; and if it were possible to make any sacrifice for the repeal of the embargo, without appearing to deprecate it as a measure of hostility, he would gladly have facilitated its removal as a measure of inconvenient restriction upon the American people.

The undersigned is commanded, in conclusion, to observe, that nothing is said in Mr. Pinkney's letter, of any intention to repeal the proclamation by which the ships of war of Great Britain are interdicted from all those rights of hospitality in the ports of the United States, which are freely allowed to the ships of his majesty's enemies.

The continuance of an interdiction which, under such circumstances, amounts so nearly to direct hostility, after the unwillingness professed, and the attempt made by his majesty, to remove the cause on which that measure had been originally founded, would afford but an inauspicious omen for the commencement of a system of mutual conciliation; and the omision of any notice of that measure in the proposal which Mr. Pinkney has been instructed to bring forward, would have been of itself a material defect in the overture of the president

But the undersigned is commanded not further to dwell on this subject than for the purpose of assuring Mr. Pinkney, that on this and every other point of discussion between the two governments, his majesty earnestly desires the restoration of a perfect good understanding, and that his majesty would decline no measure for the attainment of that object, which should be compatible with his own honor and just rights, and with the interests of his people.

The undersigned requests Mr. Pinkney will accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

Extract of a letter from General Armstrong to the Secretary of State, dated Bourbon l'Archambault, 28th August, 1808.

"Since my arrival at this place I have been honoured by the receipt of your dispatch of the 21st ult. and would immediately return to Paris, to renew my discussions with M. de Champagny, either personally, as you suggest, or by writing, had I not the most solemn conviction that any new experiment made at the present moment, in either form, and of official character, would certainly be useless, and probably injurious."

BALTIMORE, November 10.

The Madison party have received a blow in New-York, which, from their public declarations, must have been unexpected.—George Clinton has sixteen electoral votes out of nineteen.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.

A considerable company, we understand, was collected at the Navy Yard, yesterday, to witness the sale of vessels adjudicated under the Embargo Laws. Only one was sold—bid off at 63 dollars. The others were expected from out ports, and had not arrived

PHILADELPAIA, *November 15.*

We are informed that Don Juan Cagigal, governor of Cumana, has communicated to the governor of Trinidad under date the 30th October, the information received by a vessel from Cadiz which left that place on the 1st September, that there had been a brilliant action between the French and Spaniards, in which 3500 Manchegans, commanded by an *Alcade*, (the title of a judge appointed by the people every year) whose name is Don Josef Lopez Membrillo, routed 5000 French, the greater part of whom they took prisoners, together with their generals, artillery, &c.

From St. Domingo.—A gentleman who left Port au Prince, on the 1st ult. informs, that an internal warfare is still carried on in that island, between the rival chiefs, Petion and Christophe; the former marched from Port au Prince about the middle of Sept. with an army of 8000 men to attack St. Marks and Cape Francois, which were in the possession of the latter; the last accounts left Petion within a few miles of St. Marks and several partial engagements had taken place between them—There were many British ships at the different ports in that island; indeed the British have almost the exclusive trade. Provisions was very high; flour, pork, &c. selling at 60 or 70 dollars per bbl. colonial produce was plenty. Nearly a thousand fugitive Frenchmen had arrived in the different ports of St. Domingo, from the island of Cuba, since the change of affairs in that island, but they have been ordered by gen. Petion to leave St. Domingo. It was supposed that the French privateers which have been driven from Cuba, will now rendevouz at Samana, on the east end of St. Domingo.

"THE EMBARGO TELLS."

It tells—That after nine months experience, we are left, ruinous and dreadful as the consequences are, to deplore a continuance of it, without any prospect of its being repealed.

It tells—That the liberty for which the American patriot bled and conquered, the right of disposing his property to the best advantage, has been taken from him.

It tells—That the farmer who has hitherto been in the habit of sending his produce to a market, and receiving therefor an eqvivilant, must now see his last year's crop lying in the grannary, food for the weevil and other engines of destruction; and that this year's crop bids fair to be consigned to the same fate.

It tells—That the farmer, with all his prudence and industry, is unable to meet the demands against him; when, under the federal administration, his produce commanded a high price, a ready sale, and he waxed fat.

It tells—That the farmer who could maintain his family, and lay up a yearly surplus, is at once taxed nearly to the amount of at least half that sum; and that his grain is now at duller market at half than it would have been a full price.

It tells—That the mechanic and merchant are grievously afflicted; and that the day-laborer, who lives by the sweat of his brow, finds his scanty profit diminished by the operation this wretched policy.

It tells—That our jails exhibit a sad evidence of its impolicy, and the distress of the unfortunate debtor.

It tells—That the circulating medium of our country is in the banks, from whence it is almost impossible for the poor man to draw any.

It tells—That a standing army is raised; that troops are daily marching in various directions; and that the din of arms resounds through our country.

It tells—That our naval armament is confined to our own waters, and that frigates and gun-boats float with security and triumph on our lakes.

It tells—That our seamen are banished from American bottoms and American flags, to the British fleet.

It tells—That naval glory is most easily and honorably obtained by converting naval officers into tide waiters, and enabling them to obtain unfading laurels by victories on coasting craft and fishing vessels.

It tells—That we are prevented from supplying the demands of Spain and Portugal, as well as the West-India islands; when our produce would rise higher than it ever yet attained.

It tells—That national impartiality and neutrality consist in an eternal hatred to one nation and a blind submission to another.

It tells—That it has unnerved our naval force, and braced and strengthened that of Britain; and that our country is sunk in the scale of nations.

It tells—That the relinquishment of our rightful commerce is a virtual surrender of our independence.

It tells—That if a little GUN POWDER had been burnt fifteen months ago, no occasion would have existed to burn GIN now.

It tells—That the EMBARGO is the best commentary on Democratic legislation. [*Waterford Gaz.*

JAMES THOMPSON,

Hatter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by *David M'Keehan* as a book store, on the east side of the Diamond, opposite the Market House, where, from the arrangements he has made, he will be enabled to keep a constant supply of HATS of every description, of the newest fashions, and the best workmanship and materials.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1808.

THOMAS LLOYD,

Taylor and Habit Maker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the house of Mr. Wills, next door to Mr. James Gibson's store, and nearly opposite to the Black Bear tavern, Market street; where he intends carrying it on in all its various branches: and flatters himself, that by his extensive knowledge and long tried experience in his profession, to give general satisfaction to all who will favor him with their commands.

Nov. 16, 1808. tf.

FOR SALE,

BY THE PIECE,

A neat assortment of the following Articles.

GURRAHS and Bafta MUSLIN,
Cambric, Book and Shirting do.
CALICOES and DIMITIES,
Men's and Women's black and white Cotton HOSE, pr. dozen,
Milled Drab, Mixt & Brown CLOTHS,
Yellow, red, white and green FLANNELS,
Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Suspenders and Ribands,
Plated and Metal Buttons, pr. groce.

For the above approved notes will be taken, at 2, 4 and 6 months, according to the quantity purchased; and the prices will be found unusually low.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED,

An additional supply of *Teas, Coffee, Loaf* and *Brown Sugar*, Holland & country *Gin*, 4th proof *French Brandy*, and *Sherry Wine*,—on the usual terms, at the Storage and Commission Warehouse of

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29th, 1808. 7t

Spanish Sole Leather.

THE subscribers have a quantity of prime SOLE LEATHER, of clean, well trimmed Spanish Hides, which they will exchange, at the rate of two shillings per pound, for Flax Linen at 3*s*. Tow Linen at 2*s*. and good twilled Bags at 1 dollar.

DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1808. 6t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Charles Morgan, deceased, are requested to come forward and pay off their respective balances, before the first day of January next; and all those having demands against said estete, are desired to present them to the subscriber, properly attested, for settlement.

JOHN MORGAN, *Executor.*

Allegheny county, Nov. 23, 1808.

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, an assortment of

LEATHER,

Consisting of *Soal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.

WM. GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

BLANK CHECKS,

Elegantly printed, on good paper.

NEW GOODS.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Is now opening in addition to his FASHIONABLE STOCK of *MERCHANDIZE*, a large and fresh assortment of

CLOTHS, coatings and flannels, single and double milled cassimers, rose, point and striped blankets, patent cord, swansdown and silk waistcoating, velvets and cords, room, entry and stair carpeting, India and English rugs, calicoes and chintzes, gingham and dimities, black and coloured muslins, madras and mock madras handkerchiefs, muslins of almost every description, silk, thread and cotton laces, plain and figured mantua ribbons, plain and figured do. china, hank and stamped do. plain and figured do. mantuas, French and English sarsnets, French and India sattins, silk velvets and plushes, silk, cotton, silver and gold cords, silk cords and tassels, cotton do. do. jet, china coloured glass, metal and silk buttons for ladies dresses, plush, leghorn and lustre straw hats and bonnets, silk, leather and cotton suspenders, mens and boys fashionable hats, women and children's beaver hats, boys morocco hats and jockey caps, ostrich feathers, silk and leather gloves, plain and damask silk shawls, wide and mourning crapes, gold and silver spangles and bullion, artificial flowers and wreaths, mens, womens and childrens' shoes, black, red and yellow morocco skins, Morel's celebrated Asiatic razor strops, boot strapping, boot cord and tassels, blue and green silk and cotton umbrellas. An elegant assortment of articles in the military line, such as gold and silver epaulets, sword knots, silver and gold lace, cockades, feathers of all colours and lengths, silver and steel mounted swords, dirks, red and black morocco belts and belt plates.—A neat assortment of jewellery turtle shell, ivory and horn combs of all sizes, windsor and palm soap, cologne water, lavender and other essences and generally every article in the perfumery line, violins, plain and patent flutes, flageolets, clarinets, fifes, violin strings, music books, whole and half bound music paper, double and single brass pens, instructions for flute, fife, violin, clarinet and flageolet, a variety of new music for the piano, and other instruments. An assortment of ironmongery, stationary, queensware, china and glassware. A quantity of best green coffee, white and brown sugars, green teas, pepper, spanish cigars, Crowley, German and blister steel, spermaceti candles, spermaceti oil for wool carding and lamps, sugar house molasses, soft shell almonds, bloom, muscatel and keg raisins, figs, currants, anchovies, capers and olives. Treple F. rifle powder of *D*upont Nemour and co's manufactory on Brandywine, by the keg or single pound. Paints and colours of all kinds. Patent and family medicines, *&c. &c. &c.*

Also just received from Kentucky and Illinois, a quantity of cordage, viz. bed cords, plough lines, bed lacings, white and tarred rope, pig and bar lead, cotton, buffaloe rugs, bear and deer skins—All of which he will sell unusually low for cash or approved paper.

Pittsburgh, October 25, 1808.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber proposes to sell the following tracts of land all lying on the Monongahela river, in Washington township, county of Fayette, in the state of Pennsylvania, and about three miles from Redstone Old Fort, alias Brownsville, and adjoining the river aforesaid, No. 1, that valuable and well known tract called Hutton's Fancy, which is well improved, well watered, and very fertile,—containing 240 odd acres——No. 2, adjoining the first, which is also well improved, well watered, very fertile, and containing 250 acres——No. 3, adjoining the first, well improved, well watered, very fertile, and contains about 270 acres——No. 4, also adjoining the first, well improved, well watered, and very fertile, and contains about 250 acres——No. 5, within 1 and a half miles of the last, very fertile, well inproved, and well watered and contains about 250 acres. All the above plantations are under good fence, a large quantity of cleared land and a great abundance of fruit trees of all kinds and meadow, and a fine large stone still-house on the first and last places, and on the first, 4 large new stills, tubs, *&c.* which may all go together if it suits the purchaser. Possession may be had next spring, and an undoubted title given—about one third of the purchase money will be required in hand and the other payments made easy, and a considerable part taken in produce. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the first place.

RICHARD NOBLE.

Oct. 3, 1808. 11t

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh. PRESLEY NEVILL

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, esq. and others. This tract is handsomely situated, well watered, and must strike the fancy of every person desirous of purchasing either for pleasure or profit. There are thirty acres cleared and under good fence. An indisputable title will be given.—Apply to

JOHN M'DONALD, jr.

Pittsburgh, *April* 19, 1808.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the second class of the Pittsburgh Church Lottery, have appointed William Wusthoff, one of the clerks, to settle the books of said Lottery. Therefore, all those who bought Tickets on credit, and those who had Tickets put into their hands for sale, are requested to call on the said Wm. Wusthoff, at the Post Office in Pittsburgh, and settle their accounts, that we may be enabled to pay the prizes. All debts due said Lottery on the first of November next. will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

JONN JOHNSTON } Com'rs,
JOHN WILKINS, }

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1808.

BARR IRON.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he intends keeping an assortment of

Gloninger's and Juniata Iron,

(Which Iron wss formerly kept for sale in this town by Mr. William Porter, deceased) at the Iron Store lately occupied by Mr. William Lane, on the bank of the Monongahela river, and next door to the tavern of Mr. Carr. As he shall be particular in always having on hand a good assortment, and as it will be his endeavor to supply those who may call on him, on reasonable terms, he flatters himself he will receive the favors of the public.

Merchants and others descending the Ohio, will find it to their advantage to apply to him for their supplies.

GEORGE ANSHUTZ, Jr.

Pittsburgh Oct. 26, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, *&c.*

Storage and Commission.

THE subscriber, who occupies an extensive front on the south side of the public square, in the borough of Pittsburgh, has several rooms and two good cellars, in which he purposes to store produce for the country, on very reasonable terms.—His situation on the market place, will make it a matter of great convenience to such as live at a distance. He will sell on commission, and purchase for strangers going down the river. Groceries and forage of every description, domestic spirits, beer, cider and porter, he intends keeping a regular supply of.

One tenement in the above situation to rent.

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

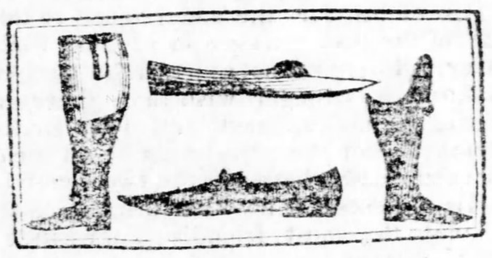
August 9, 1808.

BARLEY.

FORTY-SEVEN cents per bushel, will be given for merchantable BARLEY, at the Point Brewery. A sample must be brought to the subscriber for inspection; and if approved of, the time for delivering the crop will be agreed on.

For *J. O'Hara*,
GEO. SHIRAS.

ittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1808.



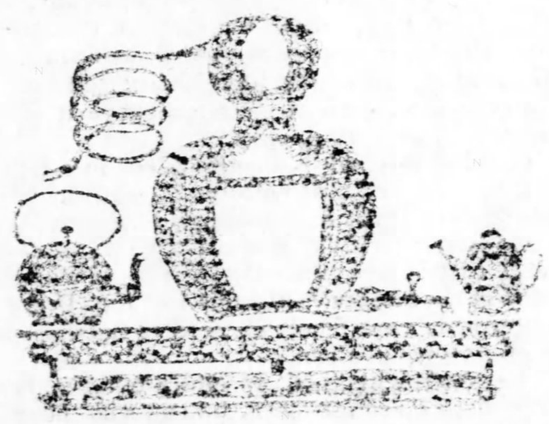
ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron. Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen, } Exec'rs.
Zachariah A. Tannehill,

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

JOHN HARVEY,

FULLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the *Fulling, Dying & Finishing of Cloth*, at his old established fulling mill (known by the name of Cavet's mill) on Brush Creek, where he flatters himself he will be enabled to please those who may think proper to entrust him with their work.

In order to accommodate those at a distance, he will receive cloth at the store of Mr. John Irwin in Pittsburgh, and return it to the same place as soon as finished, which will be without delay.

Westmoreland county, }
November 8, 1808. }

N. B. It has been circulated by some evil disposed person, that the subscriber had left his home, and it was uncertain when he would return again, if ever, and that cloth entrusted to him had been spoiled in the finishing; these reports are both totally unfounded, and he declares that the reporters of them are base calumniators, and defies them to make their assertions true. 6t

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TO

Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres, which he will sell on long credit for beef cattle, pork, bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufacture (especially in iron) skilfully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Allegheny county; David Dougal, Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh. THOMAS COLLINS.

July 4, 1808.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general for their past favors, and likewise informs them, that he has just received a handsome supply of the most

Fashionable Cloths, Cassimers, Moleskin and Silk Waistcoating.

Those who wish to employ him, may rely on having their work done in the latest London fashion, and neatest manner.—Orders from his customers at a distance, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BAIRD.
Merchant Taylor.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1808.

N. B. He has received the latest London fashions for *Ladies' Habits, Great Coats, Peleeces, Spencers, &c.* tf.

Just Published, and for sale,

At the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette,

The Farmers Almanac,

FOR THE YEAR 1809.

☞ *Merchants in town and country may be supplied, by the quantity, at 50 cents per dozen. Price single, 6 1-2 cents.*

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.